sometimes strung a pearl of two which Science brought from oceanic depths, or fixed thereon the costly gems where ancient or modern Art has wrought devices dearer than the precious stone itself.

Using plain words and familiar illustrations, and preaching also on the greatest thences, I have not leared to treat philosophic matters with the rigor of science, and never thought I should scare you with statistic facts, which are the ultimate expression of a great principle doing its work by a constant mode of operation, nor by psychologic analysis, or metaphysical demonstration. Ministers told me I was "preaching over the heads of the people;" I only feared to preach below their feet, or else aside from their clars. Thus handling great themes before attentive men, I have also dared to treat them long, for I read the true not on the dial, but the audience. I trust you will pardon the offense, which I perhaps shall not repeat.

Nor does the distraction of sickness break up his

Nor does the distraction of sickness break up his accustomed habits of life.

To compose sermons, and preach them to multitudes of men of one sort but many conditions, thereto setting forth the great Truths of Absolute Rengion, and applying them to the various events of this wondrous human life, trying to make the Constitution of the Universathe Common Law of men, illustrating my thought with all that I can gather from the World of Matter, its use and beauty both, and from the World of Matter, its use and beauty both, and from the World of Man, from human labors, sorrows, joys and everlasting hopes—this has been my great delight. Your pulpit has been my joy and my throne. Though Press and State, Market and Meeting-House, have been hostile to us, you have yet given me the largest Protestant audience in America, save that which Orthodox Mr. Beecher, who breaks with no theologic tradition of the New-England Church, inspires with his deep emotional nature, so devout and so humane, and charms with his poetic eloquence, that is akin to both the sweathrier and tha rose and all the beauty which springs up wild smid New-England hills, and to the levelness of common life; I have given you my sermons in reture, at once accustomed habits of life. life; I have given you my sermons in reture, at once my labor and delight. My Life is in them, and all my character, its good and ill; thereby you know me betcharacter, its good and ill; thereby you know me better than I, perhaps, myself—for a man's words and his
face when excited in sermon and in prayer tell all he is,
the reflection of what he has done. Sermons are never
out of my mind; and when sickness brings on me the
consciousness that I have nought to do, its most painful part, still, by long habit all things will take this
form; and the gorgeous vegetation of the Tropics,
their fiery skies so brilliant all the day, and star-lit too
with such exceeding beauty all the night; the glittering fishes in the market, as many-colored as a gardener's show, these Josephs of the sea; the silent pelicans, show, these Josephs of the sea; the silent pelicans flying forth at norming and back again at night; the strange, fantastic trees, the dry pods rattling their historic bones all day, while the new bloom comes fra-

bing pad; the siender-legged, half-naked negro children in the street, playing their languid games, or oftener screaming neath their mothers blows, amid black swine, hens and uncounted dogs; the neverceasing clack of women's tongues, more shrewd than female in their shrill violence; the unceasing multifarious kindress of our hostess; and, overtowering all, the self-sufficient, West Indian Creole pride, alike contemptuous of toil, and ignorant and impotent of thought—all these common things turn into poerry as I look on or am compelled to hear, and then transfigure into sericons, which come also spontaneously by night and give themselves to me, and even in my sleep say they are meant for you. are meant for You. With regard to the future, he expresses himself

with manly simplicity.

grant on beside, a no scless prophecy; the ducks re-joicing in the long-expected rain; a negro on an am-bung pad; the siender legged, half naked negro chil-

with manly simplicity.

I may recover entirely, and stand before you full of brown health, equal to the manifold labors of that position, live to the long period of some of my fathers, and at last die naturally of old age. This to me seems most desirable, though certainly not probable.

Or, I may so far recover, that I shall falter on a score of years or so, one eye on my work, the other on my body, which refuses to do it, and so arge my weak and balky horse along a miry, broken road. If this be

and balky horse along a mire, broken road. If this be so, then, in some still, little rural nock, in sight of town, but not too righ, I may finish some of the many things I have begun, and left for the afternoon or evening of my days; and yet, also, from time to time, meet yen again, and, with words of lofty cheer, look on the inspiring face of a great congregation. With this I should be well centent; once it was the ideal of my horse. y hope. In either of these cases, I see how the time of this

In either of these cases, I see how the time of this illness, and the discipline alike of disappointment and recovery, would invish me new power. Several times in my life has it happened that I have met with worst seemed worse than death, and, in my short-sighted foily, I said, "Oh, that I had wings like a dove! for them would I dy away and be at rest." Yet my griefs all turned into blessings; the joyous seed I placed came up Discipline, and I wished to tear it from the ground; but it thewered fair, and bere a sweeter, sounder fruit than I expected, from what I sweeter, sounder fruit than I expected from what I sweeter, sounder fruit than I expected from what I set in earth. As I look over my life, I find no disappointment and no sorrow I could afford to lose; the cloudy morning has turned out the fairer day; the cloudy morning has turned out the fairer day; the wounds of my enemies have done me good. So wondrous is this Human Life, not ruled by Fate, but Provincevee, which is Wisdom married unto Love, each infinite! What has been, may be. If I recover wholly, or but in part, I see new sources of power beside these waters of affliction I have stooped at: I shall not think I have gone through "the Valley of Baca' in vain, nor begradge the time that I have innegred there, segming life, ramy days also help and Baca' in vain, nor begrudge the time that I have ingered there, seening idle; ramy days also help seed the ground. One thing I am sure of; I have learned the wealth and power of the grateful, generous technigs of men, as I knew them not before, nor hoped on earth to find so tich. High as I have thought of Human Nature, I had not quite done justice to the present growth of these beautiful faculties. Here and now, as so off before, I have found more treasure than I dreamed by idden where I looked. But if neither of these hopes becomes a fact, if the

silver cord part soon above the fountain, and the golden bowl be broke, let not us complain; a new bowl, and a stronger cord, shall serve the Well of Life bowl, and a stronger cord, shall serve the Well of Life for you. Though quite aware how probable this seems, believe me, I have not yet had a single hour of sadness; trust me, I shall not. True, it is not pleasant to leave the plow broken in the furrow just begun, while the seed-corn smiles in the open sack, impatient to be sown, and the whole field promises such liberal return. To say Farewell to the thousands I have been went to preach to, and pray with, now joyons, and tearful now,—it has its bitterness to one not eighty four, but feetly-eight. To unce the natural ties more intimately knit of long-contained friendship and of love, but ferty-eight. To unce the natural ites more intimately knit of long-continued friendship and of love,—
this is the bitter part. But if it be my lot, let not you
nor me complain. Death comes to none except to bring
a blessing; it is no misfortune to lay aside these wellloved weers of earth, and be immortal. To you, as a
Congregation, my loss may be easily supplied; and to
me it is an added consolation to knew that, however
long and tenderly remembered, I should not long be
missed; some other will come in my place, perhaps
without my defects, possessed of nobier gifts, and cettainly not hindered by the ecclesiastical and social hosulity which seeds must oppose a man who has lived
and wrought as I. It will not always be unpopular
justly to seek the welfare of all men. Let us rejude
that others may easily remy golden corn where we have and wrongh as I. I. will also all men. Let us reject that others may easily tenp goldon corn where we have that sacred the wild beasts away, or hown down the savage woods, burning them with dangerous fire, an made the rich, rough ground smooth for culture. It was with grammer fight, with source sweat, and blacker smoke, and redder fire, that the fields were cleared where you and I now win a sweet and easy bread.

The little volume now issued abounds in forcible illustrations of the personal character of the author. and may furnish those who have known him only as the formidable controversishist, with a new idea of the tender reverence and genial sympathy, which no less than solemn carnesiness and dauntless courage form the essence of his nature.

other assistance, he was to guicksilver. The Junta
bare in the yield of the quicksilver. The Junta
less courage form the essence of his nature.

## CALIFORNIA.

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE NEW-ALMADEN LAND SUIT.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13, 1859. In my letter of the 10th inst., sent overland, I stated that the condition of the parties in the great suit of Andres Castillero agt. The United States, wherein the property of the great quicksilver mine of New-Almaden is at stake, has been entirely changed by evidence lately introduced in court. The great value of the mine, and the interest excited by the charge of fraud, seem to entitle the case to a letter in THE TRIBUNE, and therefore I

As some of your readers may not clearly recollect the history of the case, some knowledge of which is necessary to a clear understanding of the force of the testimony lately introduced, I shall briefly recapitulate it. In 1845, Don Andres Castillero, a Captain in the Mexican army, was sent from the capital to California, with instructions to buy out Capt. Sutter, and get him to leave the country, and perhaps with other commissions. In November of that year, Castillero discovered th New-Almaden mine, took possession of it, nounced it and was placed in possession uncer Mexican mining law, by the Alcalde of San José. He wrote to the Governor, Pio Pico, announcing the discovery, and sending a specimen of the quicksilver. Not having the means to work the mine alone, he formed a company, with 24 shares, which have been sold and resold until now they are mostly held by Barron, Forbes & Co. and Manuel Escanden of Mexico, Wm. E. Barron, John Parrott, John Young and the heirs of Robert Walkinshaw of California, and others. These present holders, and their predecessors, have erected extensive works, and have made the mine a very productive and profitable one, yielding probably \$1,000,000 yearly of clear profit When the land claim of Castillero was submitted

United States Land Commission (though Castillero has no interest in the mine now) it was alleged on behalf of the claimant that the Alende had given him a mining pertenencia of 6 000 varas (more than three miles) square, and that thes grant had been confirmed by the President of Mexico. It was further alleged that the President, then exercising absolute powers, had made a second grant to Castillero of two square leagues. While the suit was before the Commission there was no charge or evidence of fraud on the part of the claimants, and the testimony in their favor being pretty strong, the claim to the mining pertenencia of 6,000 varas square was confirmed, claim to the two square leagues was rejected, for the reason that the alleged grant was only an order to the Governor to put the claimant in possession, not an explicit and absolute grant. From that decision, as from all others of the Land Commis confirming claims, the United States appealed to the United States District Court, where the case was to be tried over again on questions of fact as well as of law.

In the Summer of 1857, while the suit was still open before the latter tribunal, James Alexander Forbes, who had been the manager, and owner, of the mine in 1847 and 1848, and had sold out his one share in 1850, to John Parrott for \$24,000, came to William Barrow, in this city (I repeat the substance of Mr. J. A. Forbes's pubhe declarations), and asked a loan of \$5,000 or \$10,000. This was refused, whereupon Mr. F. went to Mr. Laurencel, a rival claimant of the hard on which the mine is situated, and sold to h m for \$20,000 the right to use certain letters which had passed, in 1847, '48, '49 and '50, be-tween him (J. A. F.) and Mr. Alexander Forbes, one of the chief owners of the mine, and a member of the firm of Brown, Forbes & Co., of Tepic, Mexico. These letters, which were offered in dence in November, 1857, excited much attention, and caused a great sensation in and out of Court as I wrote you at the time. The letters-the genuthat their writers, J. A. Forbes, the superintendent and part owner of the mine, and Alexander Forbes one of the largest owners, and the one to whom the other owners seemed to leave the chief con'rel, had for years discussed the necessity and method of getting title papers forged, and ante-dated in the City of Mexico. The letters proved further, that an effort had been made to get such papers, and that at one time two letters, for two leagues, were in existence, though only one has been these circumstances, the United States applied to

to prevent the claimants from further working the

mine, and in November, 1858, the injunction was

This injunction, which still remains in force, was a severe blow for the claimants, and they saw the necessity of making every effort to remove the suspicion of fraud. They said there was abundant evidence, documentary and oral, in the City of Mexico to prove the validity of their claim, and they petitioned the President to request from the Government of Mexico copies of documents, relating to the case in their archives, certified by the great seal of the Republic. This great seal of the nation is considered the proper authentication for foreign documents in commot law countries, but it is not the custom of the Mexicans to use their great seal in such cases, and they refused to use it a this case unless it should be at the request of the Our President had caused American Government. equity to be made in Mexico for documents relating to the Limantour case, and the attorney for claimants requested a similar inquiry in the Alma-den suit. The President refused. The attorney for the claimants applied to Congress for the passage of a special act to allow testimony taken in this case in Mexico to be used in San Francisco. It was proposed that the testimony might be taken by the U. S. Minister, the U. S. Consul, by anybody appointed by the Government, the claimants all the expenses, and willing to be bound by the report. Congress refused. Motions were then made before the U. S. Circuit and District Courts in this city that Commissioners be appointed to take testimony in Mexico, and these motions were depicd. Only one recourse was left to the claimants; they chartered an ocean steamer, and it went down to San Blas with one of the attorneys, Mr. Frederick Billings, who went forward to the capital, spent three months there, obtained copies of a large number of documents, induced a dozen officials to come with him, and got back here about a month ago. The result of this expedition has been that an amount of evidence, apparently overwhelming, has been introduced to establish the validity of the claim, and to prove that, notwithstanding the schemes of fraud and torgery entertained by some of the owners of the mine, the

titles offered to the Court are genuine and valid Quick-liver was and is an article of great im-portance to the mining interest of Mexico, the Government of which had offered large rewards for the discovery of a good mine of it, and regularly rewarded the production from a few insignificant velus at Guadalenzar, Tasco, San Luis Posisting the search for and production of quicksilver, the Government had provided a "Quicksilver l'und," which was managed by an official council, styled the Mining Junta. It appears from the decaments produced in Court, that Castillero was well acquainted with the importance attached to the discovery of quicksliver, and that he was familiarly acquainted with Senor Moral, Director of the Min ng College, which was under the control of the Mining Junta. In February, 1846, Castillero wrote to Meral about his mine, and in April he sppeated personally before the Mining Junta, offer ne specimens of his ore, and requested the Junta to take shares in the mine. These specimens being referred to the Professor of Chemistry, he reported the extraordinary meness of 35 per cent, and the Junta then requested Castillero to submit some written propositions. Castiliero did so, proposing that the Junta should furnish \$5,000 in cash, some teteris and flasks, and that the Government should confirm the mining pertenencia given by the Alcaide, and should grant him two leagues of hand. In return for this, and other assistance, he was to give the Government a

ter of Justice, who had a supervision of mining affairs; the Minister of Justice consulted with the Minister of Foreign and Interior Relations about the grant of land; and each officer issued the order which were required to give the matter an official shope The propositions were accepted and directions were given to a notary to draw up a contract between the Mining Junta and Cartillero in regard to the working of the mines. On the 20th May, 1846, the mining pertenencia was approved, and on the 25d May, Castillo Lanzas, the Minister of Foreign and Interior Relations, addressed an order to Pio Pico, Governor of California, instructing him to put Castillero in possession of two leagues of land. The contract, however, was never igned: be ore it was ready for a guing, the Covernment ent off the revenue of the quick-silver fund and forbade all payments out of that and the mining fund, except to sustain the Mining College and the office of the Mining Junta. This put an end to mention of Castillero's case in the official records until November of that year (1846), when the Mining Junta was ordered to report to the Minister of Relations, who was to report to Congress. The Junta made their report, stating all they had done during the preceding year, men tioning, among other things, the proposed contract for working the New Almaden mine, and its terms. This report of the Juota was read by Minister Lafragua, and was printed as part of his report, the whole being one of the public documents of Mexico, an octavo volume of 500 or 600 pages. A copy of this printed report is offered in evidence. copy of this printed report is offered in evidence, and with it are about 450 pages of manuscript, copied from documents, relating to the Castillero business, in the archives of the Mining Junta, the Mining College, the Ministry of Justice, and the Ministry of Relations, which latter Ministry corresponds with what our Secretaryship of State was before the creation of the Department of the Interior. The more important decompositions are transfer. rier. The more important documents are traced copies on transparent papers, and all are authentiested by the signatures, seals and oaths of the officers having the archives in charge; their signatures again authenticated by the chief clerk of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and he again by the

American Consul.
Mr. Billings brought with him from Mexico some official from each of the offices where these archives are kept. From the Ministry of Relatious comes Castillo Lanzus, who was himself Minister in May, '40, and again held the same position under Zulosga a few months ago, and has been Embassador to the United States and England. From the Mining Junta comes José Maria Bassoco, youngest member of it, yet 64 years of age. From the Mining College there are two professors, and from the Ministry of Justice a cierk. Bassoco has finished his direct examination, and has sworn to Bassoco has the accuracy of all the documents-be having examined all of them, and compared most of them in the City of Mexico. His testimony is very full, explicit, and strong in favor of the claim. That the other witnesses will testify to the same effect s well understood. If the documents are genuine, the tile of the claimants is good, and must be confirmed; if the documents be not genuine, there there has been a tissue of forgeries far beyond everything of the kind previously known, perjury in the Limantour claim is supposed to have surpassed anything in its kind previously recorded in our law books. But the immens- miss of docu-mentary evidence, the multitude of httle notes in the various offices, the pice correspondence of dates, the great number of cleras employed in writing them, the attestation by numerous living witnesses, and by widely circulated printed documents, and the efforts of the claimants to have the Government appoint Commissioners to examine these matters in the City of Mexico—all these for-lod a reasonable man to believe that there is any

When we look back now to the letters which passed between James A. and Alexander Forbes we find in them, as early as Msy, '47, references to the note of Castillo Lanzas ordering Pio Pico to put Castillero in possession of the two leagues; but J. A. thought—ss did the United States Commission after him-that this was not a good title, so he wanted to make a beser one, and a title was forged, but has not been offered; and what became of it is not known. The case may be compared to that of A, B, C and D owing a piece of land; A and B, fearing the title is not good, forge a new one, but never produce it; but even if they should, their first title remains good, though they two deserve punishment for forgery. So, J. A. and deserve punishment for forgery, S., J. A. and A. Forbes may be forgers, but the title to the mine

remains good. It will probably not be long before the claimants will move to dissolve the lojunction, and I think the Court will in justice be bound to grant the motion, unless there be some new evidence to prove this testimony from Mexico to be fraudatent. As it is now, the Government is pursuing a dog-in the manger policy- it will not work the mine itself nor allow the claimants to work it, while the State has about \$1,500,000 per year cut off from her re-

sources.

The suit in the District Court is managed by Messts. Peachy and Billings for the claimant, and by Mr. Edmund Randelph for the United States, the latter paid, not by the Government, but by Mr. Lawrence, the rival claimant. Mr. Randolph was engaged with Walker in his fillibustering advectures in Nicaragua, and was-if general public ru-mer, never denied, be true-anadviser and encoursucr of Walker's expedition against Sonors and Lower Californis, and of Crabb's foray upon Sonora. Mr. R., though a gentleman of m and learning, does not fairly represent the United States in this suit, for he bitterly hates the Maxi cats, and he allows this batted to appear in his management of the case as agent of the Govern-For instance, he asked Mr. Bossoco when on the witness stand, whether the church party does not hate the Americans; whether the church party did not murder a number of Americans at Tacubaya lately; whether the church party had not refused to permit an American consul to reside whether the witness is not a member of the church party; whether Mexico is great confusion, &c., all questions esleulated to wound the feelings of the witness, and to throw no light on the case.

## HEALTH AND DISEASE.

ARSENIC IN PAPER-HANGINGS, -A good deal has been said of late about the danger of inhaling the air rooms where walls are covered with paper-hangings containing arsenic, and some cases scribed at much detail of persons who have been cade ill from that cause. A series of experiments has other by Mr. F. A. Adel, Director of the chemical stablishment of the War Department, which are fully letaded in The London Pharmacentical Journa The latter gentleman experimented upon unglazed paper, the colored portions of which were found to ave on their surface two-tenths of a grain of assenie per square inch. The experiments were made in the nost careful manner, and varied in every possible way, but not a trace of arsenic could be detected in se air drawn from the room, or from a tube filled with slips of the paper, and heated. Mr. Abel thinks that the possibility of injurious consequences resulting com the employment of paper-hangings colored with senical pigments has been disproved, and that the ymptoms which have been ascribed to this cause st have been accidental.

DUBATION OF LIFE AMONG THE JAVES -- According o the observations of M. Gatters, the duration of life among the Jews is considerably longer than with thristians; even in infancy the mortality of the former relatively less than among the latter. From his alculations, it results that the average length of life for Israelites, 46.5 years; for Germans, 26.7; for a Croats, 26.2; for the Austrians, 27.5. Gotters at tributes the superiority on the part of the Jews, i flerent climates, entirely to the influence of rano suggests the advantage of paying attention to th thrographic element in the etiology of diseases. It is ery probable that the cause of the greater long wity Jons over Christians does not depend wholly or ce, as Catters thinks, but especially, if not entirely n the fact that the dews are trace wealthy the

ARTIFICIAL PURIL OF THE EVE. Dr. Critelisticof

d'ille latter.

following manner: Having made an incision close to the corneal edge sufficient to admit of Leur's forceps, the iris is seized just within the opening-that is, very near to its attached border-and so gently drawn out urtil enough is prolapsed to allow of the application of a fine ligature to prevent its return. By this means the natural popillary edge of the iris is untouched and merely displaced to the elected position. This is a odification of an operation suggested by a surgeon Nantes. If, however, the pupil have strong adhe-

us, the above mode is not applicable. An ingenious suggestion has been made by M. Tavignot, in the Moniteur des Hopecaux, for making an artificial pupil by galvano cauterization. He passes in the platinum end through an sperture in the the point he wishes to influence. By this means the size, shape, and position of the pupil can be accurately regulated. Thus far it is deemed only applicable to subjects who have already undergone the operation for cataract-as, in the case of the lens being present, its opacity would be induced.

TREATMENT OF PHTHISIS .- Dr. Flint gives an ac ount, in The American Journal of Metical Science, of his treatment of phthisis. Out of fourteen cases in which arrest of phthisis took place, in eight there was a complete change in the habits of life-not simply centle walks or drives, but rough occupations, involng considerable and sometimes, great exposure to vissitues of weather. Change of climate only seems to be directly beneficial, innumed us it gives more in-ducement to exercise. Dr. F. thinks that patients should live generously, taking especially highly carsenaceous food, the free use of sugar, also of wine, eer, and other diffusible stimuli, which are of great use. Except perhaps cod-liver eil, no medicinal agents seem to act beyond more pulliatives. There are various conditions of the throat met with in of dryness of the throat and rough, and on examination the throat is found smooth and shining, and the parts attenuated. It is a state of le-sened tonicity withat inflammatory action. A useful means of treatment here, according to Dr. Flint, is the application of a nixture of equal parts of chloroform and olive oil, by means of a large brush, and the patient should also fr mently swallow about a table-oponful of a strong so-ution of suct in milk: great relief is obtained by the application of a strong solution of nitrate of silver to the fauces by means of a large brush. When the case is more advanced, an inflammatory state appears, with distended vessels and enlarged mercons fol des, chiefly upon the pharynx, but also on the uvula. This state, and also where there is ulceration and fibrinous exudation, is best treated by the nitrate of

demounces the use of saltpeter in brine, intended for the preservation of flesh to keep for food. That part of the saltpeter which is absorbed by the meat, he says, is nitric acid, or aquatortis, a deadly poison-anmal flesh previous to the addition of the former only ossessing a nutritious virtue. This is destroyed by the chemical action of salt and saltpeter; and, as the Professor remarks, the meat becomes as different a substance from what it should be, as leather is from raw hide before it is subjected to the process of tan chemical change, all the diseases which are commoo mariners and others, who subsist principally upo alted meat-such as scurvy, sure gums, decayed teeth, eleers, &c., and advises a total abandonment of the use of saltpeter in making pickle for beef, pork, &c .- the best substitute for that article being, he says, a small quantity of sugar, which renders the meat sweeter, more wholesome, and equally as do Companyang Longeviry.- In the French Rem

Encyclopedique are some interesting statements on ongevity, and the proportion of deaths to the popula ion, in the different countries of Europe. According to the data here presented, the duration and value haman life vary as much between one European nation and another, as they do between people of different races, and inhabiting different quarters of the lobe. The number of deaths varies more than the number of births; in respect to the latter, there is never a difference of more than one-half between any two countries, while the mortality of one is some imes nearly triple that of another. The British lands, and e-pecially Sectiond, appear to be very fa corable to the life of man; in a million of inhabiants, the annual deaths are somewhat more than Seleteen thousand. Sweden and Norway are also salubrious climates; there are only two deaths in that part of Europe for three in the southern countries. In Denmark and the greater part of Germany, the proportion is about the same. Russia and Poland, when scarcely the necessaries of life, are astonishingly facorable to the continuation of existence; the popula ion lives, on an average, half as long again as the Italians, and exactly twice as long as the inhabitant of Vienna. The mean rate of mortality is in Switzer and, in the provinces of the Austrian empire, and I Spain, in which countries the annual deaths are about one in every forty. France, Holland, Belgium, and Prussia, do not vary much from the same proportion In other parts of Europe, the deaths are one in thirty, and often more in the countries that border on the Mediterranean Sea.

DIFFITHERIA.-This disease, which has made its appearance somewhat extensively in various parts of to country, within a recent period, is found to be presely the same as that which has prevailed so alarmngly in France and England during the last two or three years. It commences with the usual symptoms of a severe cold, much fever, and a speedy deposit of false membrane on the tonsils and upper portion of the throat. The fever soon becomes markedly typho in its character, and there is great constitutional depression. The breath also becomes excessively fetid. and, in some cases, there is an enlargement of the submaxillary and other glands, and ordens of the neck. Death has occurred from exhaustion and fever, and with no symptoms of asphyxia. Some English wri ters think there is a direct connection between scarla tins and diphtheria, and others think that a prevalepee of stematitis indicates a tendency to diphtheria. A theory has also been advanced in France and England, that the oder from privy vaults is the specific anse of this disease.

ix DIAS ASSAIRS IN UTAIL.—The Indian Office have received intelligence from the Indian agencies of Utah of date May 30. The Utabs, to the number of 400, had assembled at Spanish Fork Reservation where septemberdent Forney has an Indian farm conducted on the principle of "ne work, no bread," which has been a decided success. The United portion of file tribe to the conducted of the conducted of the principle of "ne work, no bread," which has been a decided success. The United portion of file tribe and the principle of the tribe of the conducted of the condu been a decided streets. The Unitah portion of the trib-of I tabe have recently come to this reservation. They spure work, and the attent to punish the industrion inclum, and also to menge the farm property. A con-siderable number of reasing the farm property. A con-lianness and Shoodo need, as well as some Unitah Shie-honces—are reported to be banding together matth of Bear ever to make a descent men the outh of Bear river to make a descent content forms ettlements in Bew Elder country. Superis-endent Formsy proposed to visit Spanish Fork and the Box-Elder county numeriately, and make such arrangements as may be necessary.

Saw on the White Mountains,—There is no snow on the cone of Mount Washington. A large patch, some rods square is visible from the Glen, near the top of Mount Jefferson, and some white strips are to be seen in the goages of the Guif of Mexico between Washington and Chay. But Mr. Gordon of Gordon, the Market and adapting the same that he went a day of two since over the summits of Mudleon, Adams, Jefferson, Chay and Washington, and down through Tuckerman's Ravine, with two ours men, and in the ravine where the snow-arch orns, he found more show than he has ever seen after in the Summer. The show is not yet worn at enough to form an arch. By the lat of August A cut enough to form an arch. By the like of acquestion is controlled out sufficiently to repay various tribly for the labor of according to it from the sum[Cor. Bostou Transcript.] SUN-STROKE .- Mr. William Macy of No. 94 Fourth

steer, W. Dannebergh, was very me by the heal in the Electrical Word on Wednesday. He was taken to a drug store and some related as fin bright to be conveyed house.

There's Courtell was sometical to Wednesday after one at the courter of Sewich street of Assemble A. He was removed to the Lines Same and the courter of Sewich street of Assemble A. He was removed to the Lines Same and the courter of the courter

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange-Jour 14. 50 Mich Cen. RR. 1.000 Ohlo State 64 706. Metropolyan Bank Shoe and Leather B'k... Park Bank.... Fig. Cartern Company 20 Pacific Mail S. S. Co. 57 H dont River RR ... 35 20 La Crosse & Miles. R. R.

16,000 Temperate 6s, 20 ... con Misseuri State to ... 1,500 H. Cent. RR. benes 851 150 dec. 600 4. 10 12. Cent. RR. 661 30 dec. 660 45 THURSDAY, July 11-P. M.

After business had fairly commenced at the First Board, a strong and baoyant market was developed, and the inclination to buy was pretty general. The volume of business was not large, but was limited more on account of the reluctance of sollers to meet the market, which is considered a rising one. The

present speculation embraces among its moving pirits the members of the cld buil clique, whose efforts for some months past have been quite unsuccessful: but includes also several influential operators who have hitherto been rather disposed to speculate for the fall. This makes a stronger party than usual for the upward turn, and meantime there is but a small force culisted in opposition. To-day there was scarcely an effort made to check the advance, and the buils had the market almost entirely their own way. The whole movement is thus far a speculation among the brokers, in which the public take very little if any active interest, based upon the anticipation of a better Autumn traffic upon the Western Railways, and some faint hopes of peace in Europe. The season is against activity in Stocks, and people are generally disposed to avoid new engagements until after the Dog-Days: but in the eccentricity of stock speculation, things frequently go by contraries, and thus we see the inauguration of a movement for the rise which promises, temporarily at least, to meet with fair success. Now-York Central was not largely dealt in, but went to 741, and at the Second Board worked up a fraction higher, and finally closed at 74| bid. Reading was steady, without important change, though up to 43 again in the afternoon. Michigan Central was in good demand and very firm, especially at the Second Board, when the quotation for cash stock went up to 42%. and after the Board to 43, which was bid at the close. Southern Guarnoteed was also firmer, but not very active. For Galena and Rock Island there was a good demand, but after the first sales the shares were held at considerable advance on the quotations established, and transactions were conseque limited. Panama advanced to 118, but was not firm at the price in the afternoon. There was considerable inquiry for Norwich and Worcester, and the bids were as high as 33, without bringing out stock. At the Second Board the market was very firm throughout, and prices maintained an advancing tendency up to the close. State Stocks were firm, with a fair business. The closing prices were: For Missouri 6s, 831 Virginia 6s, 94 2947; Canton Co., 184 219; New York Central Railroad, 742 2741. Eric Railroad, 6] 27; Harlem Railroad, 10 2 10]; Harlem Railroad Preferred, 36 a 361; Hudson River Railroad, 33 a 331; Resours Rauroad, 42 w 13; Michigan Central Railtond, 43 2 431: Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, 8 a 84; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Preferred, 25; w254; Panama Railroad, 118#1184; Illinous Central Railroad, 61# 61]; Galera and Chicago Railroad, 61] #61]; Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, 25 | 226; Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, 61 | 661 | Hilbors Central 7 P Cent Bonds, 75, 85] #84; Pacific Mail Steamship Company, 68 2 681.

The market is firm but quiet; for sterling bills Bankers ask 1101 a 1101; France are 5.121 a 5.111.

Freights are inactive. To Liverpool the transactions include 500 bales of Cotton, at 4 a 5-32d; 500 boxes of Cheese, by steamer, at 30s.; and 30 tuns Salted Hides, at 7s. 6d. V tun. To London: 13,000 pes. Can. Butt Staves, on private terms. To Glasgow: 60 hbds. Tallow, at 6s.; 500 Sides of Leather, at 5-16d. To Hamburg: 25,000 Pipe Staves, on private terms. The charters are: A brig to Cadiz, with Light Pipe Staves, at \$21, and home via South America, on private terms; and a brig from Turks Island to New-York, with 12,000 bushels Sait, at 9d.; dso, a vessel to Bahia and a market, with 1,400 bbls, Floor, and one for Rio, with 5,000 bbls., both on neivate terms.

The business of the Sub-Treasury was: Receipts, \$312,516 98-for Customs, \$160,000; Payments, \$512,. 833 06; Balance, \$4,182,270 09. The shipment of gold on Saturday promises to be

arge, estimated by some parties as high as \$1,750,000. In money there is no change to note, excepting, perhaps, more free offerings of capital on demand. Tue supply in desirable collaterals is good at 50.51 P The Humbeldt Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 P cent, paynale on demand. The New-World Fire Insurance Company a semi-annual dividend of 6 P cent, payable on de mand. The Arctic Fire Insurance a semi-annual dividend of 8 P cent, payable on the 18th inst. The Lamar Fire Insurance a semi-annual dividend of 8 \* cent, payable on the 15th inst. The Continental Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual cash dividend of 7 % cent, payable on the 18th inst., and a dividend of 50 P cent upon the premiums earned aring the year ending the 1st inst., for which certileates will be issued on the 15th of September, upon which day interest at the rate of 6 ? cent ? annum will be paid on the outstanding scrip. The Republic Fire Insurance Company a semi-annual interest dividend of 3, V cent, payable on demand. The Bowery Savings Bank will pay its semi-annual interest at the rate of 5 P cent P annum on sums of \$500 and under, and at the rate of 4 P cent P annum on larger sums. payable on the 18th inst. The Brooklyn City Railond 1 Feent, payable August 14.

The books for the transfer of Ohio State stocks will reopen to-morrow. Out of the 8125,000 of interest, payable the 1st inst., only about \$11,000 remain un-

The business of the Clearing-House to-day was \$21,005,178, which is considerably larger than of late. The time for receiving bids for \$70,000 of 6 P cent bonds of the State of North Carolina, now in the course of reception at the Bank of the State in this city, will expire to morrow. An arrival at New-Orleans from Brezes, Santiago, brings \$539,000 in specie.

The business of the Bultimore and Ohio Road, in

June, was as follows:

NAIN STEEL
PROPERTY.
Main
Express . 242,021 68- ± 310,436 12

10,339 54- 14,918 58 October. The receipts of the first nine months of the

The financial year of the Company commenced with present year compare with those of the previous year as follows:

386, 191 85 361 443 38 179 259 82 317 513 72 777,044 49 114,641 02 481,358 45 207,770 97 402,591 75 •3,2/7,2/3 96 \$3,457,433 76 \$160 224 80 Dec. propert year.

Coupers due Nov. 1, 1858, on the 1st mortgage bends of the Scioto and Hocking Valley Road will be paid Aug. I by the Receiver in Portsmouth, Ohio, with exchange and interest. Coupons may be deposited with Mr. Lanier, the Trustee, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall street.

An advance bas been made upon eastern-bound freights from Cincinnati. They now stand: Figur. 4th class. Flour. 4th class. 90 45 80 40

Pathelpriz..... Batimore It is understood that no charge will be made at present in westward-bound freights.

Attention is directed to a statement of the con-

dition of the Real Estate Savings Institutions of St. Louis, in our financial column, in which a number of our citizens are interested as depositors. The annual Stockholders' meeting of the Norwich

and Worcester Railroad Company was held yesterday at Norwich. The attendance was large, full threefourths of the stock was represented, and an excellent celing prevailed. The affairs of the Company have largely improved during the past year, the receipts being about 20 P cent greater than in 1838. Resolutions were unanimously passed instructing the Directors to declare regular dividends from the net profits, and to commence the same so soon as the funded debt falling due in 1860 is advantageously re-funded, which it is understood is about to be arranged. The Company has no floating debt, and has a considerable amount of surplus cash on hand. The following gentlemen were elected Directors: Augustus Brewster, Charles Johnson, Jedeliah Huntington, John A. Rockweb, John T. Wait, Moses Pierce, J. Newton Perkins, of Norwich; Robert Bayard, John A. Weeks, of New-York City; Alex. De Weitt, A. D. Lockwood, Henry K Horton, Francis H. Dewey, of Massachusetts; Vachel Worthingtop, of Cincinnsti. This is the old Board, with the exception of Mr. Worthington and Mr. Dewey.

We understand that propositions have already been made which induce the Directors to believe that the maturing bonds on a large portion of them can be refunded at 6 \$\psi\$ cent, and a dividend declared within birty days. The advertisement of the Company to buy up the maturing bonds, only brought proposals to eil \$3,000 below par.

The Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad Company has made a dividend of 41 \$\psi\$ cent. The general account of the Company is as follows:

of the Company is as to nows:

GENERAL STATEMENT
The Capital Stock of the Brooklyn and Jamaica Railtond consists of 6,000 shares at pur value of #50 per
tond consists of 6,000 shares at pur value of #50 per toad consists of 6,000 shares at part share, equal to...
The Company own 303 shares, leaving outstanding 5.507 shares, equal to shares, reaving outstanding. The total acts of the Company amounts to (Represented by 35 Bonus of + , 100 cach, bearing interest at 7 P year semi-annually, payable on the issue of June, 1870). to rest at 7 P verit serm annually, p., or each, of the day of Jine, 1870; The Company boles 71 Bonds of #1,000 each, of the Long teland Railroad Company, bearing interest at 0 P cent semi-annually, payable 1st January, 1870. 

4,200 90 The Company have issued the annexed circular in

regard to an arrangement to sell out the Road to Mr. NEW-YORK, July 6, 1859.
A proposition has been received from Mr. E. B. Linchi-lei to purchase the whole or a large portion of the stock of the Company at \$.5 a share, being 10 \$\psi\$ can above par—an installment of \$5.50 on each share

to be paid on the execution of the contract with each stockholder, and the balance on the 16th of January, 1800; the stock not to be transferred until fully paid for, and the installment forfeited in case of the purchaser's default.

chaser's default.

The Directors of the Company, before entertaining any propositions for the purchase of their stock, required as a condition precedent that all the stockholders, without exception, should have an opportunity to sell their stock on the same terms as the Directors themselves should obtain; and to this condition the rebaser has acceded, and has bound himself to take all the stock of each stockholder who is willing to sell and who, on or before the 15th day of S-ptember next hall agree to do so for the price and on the term Aithough the financial statement herewith submitted

would seem to indicate that the stock of the Company should realize a higher price than 10 V cent premium, yet the Directors—having in view all the circum-stances, and that the Company's rights, so far, at least, as they are connected with the use of steam in the theroughfare of a great city, though undoubted, may yet be involved in litigation and expense-have the dispose of their individual interests at te. The considerations above referred to are nown, and their force can be judged of by all.

well known, and their force can be jurged in action or Without the desire of influencing, by their action or suggestions, the course of any stockholder, the Directors, having presented the considerations from which conclusions as to the value of the property can be conclusions as to the value of the property can be drawn, and having secures for every stockholder the option, until the 15th of September next, of selling upon the same terms as they themselves have obtained, leave with you for final decision the question of the expediency of selling or retaining your interest in the Company.

An account embodying the above conditions.

An agreement, embodying the above conditions, daily executed by Mr. Litenfield, has been placed in the hards of the Secretary, at the office of the Com-pany, to be signed by such of the stockholders as may h to dispose of their stock according to its terms.

Youts, respectfully, JOHN A. KING, ROBERT RAY, FREDERICK PRIME, Committee of the Board of Director

The Chicago Press of the 12th says:

"A meeting of the Directors of the Board of Trade
was held yesterday afternoon, at which there was a
good attendance—Julian S. Kumsay, President, in the bair.
" After considerable discussion, it was resolved that

the practice which prevails among warehousemen in lending grain which has been stored with them by other parties, or in speculating in the same themselves, is prejudicial to the interests of the members of the association, and exercises a false influence on the market, and ought to be discountenanced by the

beard.

"It was also resolved that the warehousemen be requested to keep the old and the new crop of wheat in separate bins, and that grain-fealers throughout the country be cautiered against mixing the two crops before sending their grain to this market; and that the

inspectors he requested to certify as to whether it is old or new crop when they inspect it. "It was also resolved that the present inspection of

the old crop be strictly adhered to.

"In view of the Fair of the United States Agricultural Society to be held in this city next September, i was received that the Board of Trade offer the follow

rg premiums for the best wheat, as follows:

To pay \$2.25 bush for the best 100 bush. Spring whest,
To pay \$2.25 \$\pi\$ bush for the best 100 bush. Spring whest,
To pay \$2.25 \$\pi\$ bush, for the best 100 bush, white Winter wheat,
The pay \$2.25 \$\pi\$ bush, for the best 100 bush, white Winter wheat,
The object of the Board in purchasing the wheat
is to distribute it for seed during the ensuing Fall and

UNITED STATES 5 PER CENT COUPON BONDS 1974-United States Treasury Notes 6 Pra Cents-in York State 5 Pra Chat Registered Stock of 1975-sale in amounts to suit for investment or banking purposes, by Thompson Brothers, No. 2 Wallet.

BURGLARIES.-The store of Thomas Graffelman Buffelshifts,—The store of Thomas Graffelman' store, at No. 65 Hearton storet, was broken into on Wednesday night by Feber Campbell of No. 55 Columbia storet and another person whose name is unknown, and \$5 stolen. They were described in the name by a neighbor, who arrested of Campbell. Justice Bretian committed the accused to prison, in default of \$4,000

5,770 66

152,021 68 ± 570,436 72

Charles Harrison, a young man of 23, and two confederates, broke into the restaurant of Weis & Senton, on the corner of Forty first street and Sixth avenue, yesterday morning, and sole \$5 in after. Officer Files of the Twenty second Ward arrested Harrison in the act. His confederate escaped. He was committed for trial by Justice Quackenbuch.